PATENT APPLICATION/PCT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

JOHAN GIERVELD,

DIEDERIK HENDRIK ALEWIJN HOL : SPORT DEVICE

and EGBERT OTTEN

International Application
 No. PCT/NL96/00209

International Filing Date

24 May 1996

Priority Dates Claimed : 24 May 1995 :

26 September 1995 11 January 1996

Serial No. Not Yet Assigned

filed Concurrently Herewith

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

November 21, 1997

LETTER RECOGNIZING ATTORNEYS

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington DC 20231

Sir:

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Enclosed are appropriate papers for initiating the national phase of the above-identified PCT application, comprising a specification, claims, drawings and an abstract. A Preliminary Amendment is also enclosed.

Please accept the application for purposes of granting a filing date and recognize Richard L. Byrne, Russell D. Orkin and James G. Porcelli, Registration Nos. 28,498, 25,363 and 33,757, respectively, as attorneys in this application, pending the filing of a formal Declaration and Power of Attorney.

Kindly direct all communications relating to this application to Russell D. Orkin.

Respectfully submitted,

WEBB ZIESENHEIM BRUENING LOGSDON ORKIN & HANSON, P.C.

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77 Rec'd PCT/FTC 21NOV1957, 08/952775

Form PTO-1390 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF CO	OMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 971578
TRANSMITTAL LETTER	TO THE UNITED STATES	
CONCERNING A FILIN	ED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) IG UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371	U.S. APPLICATION NO (If known see 37 CFR 1.5)
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/NL96/00209	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 24.05.96	PRIORITY DATES CLAIMED 24.05.95/26.09.95/11.01.96
TITLE OF INVENTION	SPORT DEVICE	
		" HOL J E-L. OTTEN
	han GIERVELD, Diederik Hendrik Alew	
Applicant herewith submits to the United States De and other information:	signated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following item	is .
1. Mais is a FIRST submission of items conce	erning a filing under 35 U.S C 371	
2. Thus is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT suit	bmission of items concerning a filing under 35 U S.C.	371.
3 In This express request to begin national example the applicable time limit set in 35 U S C.	mination procedures (35 U S C. 371(f)) at any time rate 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1)	ner than delay examination until the expiration of
4. A proper Demand for International Prelim	ninary Examination was made by the 19th month from t	he earliest claimed priority date
5 🛮 A copy of the International Application as	filed (35 U S C 371(c)(2))	
a is transmitted herewith (required onl	y if not transmitted by the International Bureau).	
b As been transmitted by the Internati		
c is not required, as the application wi	as filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)	
6 A translation of the International Applicat	ion into English (35 U S.C 371(c)(2))	
7. Amendments to the claims of the Internat	ional Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U S.C. 371	(c)(3))
	nly if not transmitted by the International Bureau).	
b. have been transmitted by the Interna		
	time limit for making such amendments has NOT expire	d.
d. A nave not been made and will not be		
8 A translation of the amendments to the cl	aims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S C 371(c)(3)).	
9	(35 U.S C. 371(c)(4)).	
10 A translation of the annexes to the Intern	national Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Art	icle 36 (35 U.S C 371(c)(5))
Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or	information included:	
11	der 37 CFR 1 97 and 1 98.	
12. An assignment document for recording.	A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.2	8 and 3.31 is included
13 🖾 A FIRST preliminary amendment		
☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT prelimina	ary amendment.	
14 A substitute specification		
15 A change of power of attorney and/or a	ddress letter.	
a. Letter Recognizing Attorneys b. PCT/IB/345, PCT/IB/306 (2 pp.) c. WO 96/37269-Front Page with Abs d. Written Opinion mailed 06.03.97, e. International Preliminary Examinati	tract, specification, claims, drawings and search Reply dated 06.06.97	report (34 pp.)

U S. APPLICATION NO.	(If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)	INTERNATIONAL APPLICA PCT/NL96/002		AT	TORNEY'S DOC 9715	CKET NUMBER 24
17. The following for		-		CAL	CULATIONS P	TO USE ONLY
BASIC NATIONAL FE Search Report has b	EE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)) to een prepared by the EPO or	: · JPO	\$930.00			
International prelim	inary examination fee paid to	USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)	\$720.00			
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Surcharge of \$130.00 for the earliest claimed priority da	furnishing the oath or declaration to (37 CFR 1.492(e))	n later than 20 🛛 30 mc	onths from the	\$	130.00	
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Total claims	17	0	X \$22.00	\$	0.00	
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	X \$82.00	\$	0.00	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT	CLAIM(S) (if applicable)		+ \$270.00	\$	0.00	
	TOTAL	OF ABOVE CALCULA	ATIONS =	\$	1,060.00	
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(100 37 011 131 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 1		SUB	TOTAL =	\$	1,060.00	
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NOTE: Where an appr and granted to	opriate time limit under 37 CF restore the application to pend	R 1.494 or 1.495 has not been meding status.				_
SEND ALL CORRESPO Russell D. Orkin	NDENCE TO		, Zu	her	dho	Turn
700 Koppers Buildi	=	\sim		ATURE		
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PATENT APPLICATION/PCT

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November 21, 1997

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

BOX PCT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to initial examination, please amend the aboveidentified patent application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, after the title and before line 1, insert the following heading:

--BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION--.

Page 1, line 16, delete ""tumble skate" and insert therefor --tumble skate--.

Page 5, before line 15, insert the following heading:
--BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS--.

Page 6, before line 11, insert the following heading: -- DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION --.

Page 11, line 31, delete ""plantar flexion"" and insert therefor --plantar flexion--.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Amend claims 1-13 as follows:

- A frame for a sporting (Amended) [Frame] 1. device for coupling to a shoe[, such as a ski which is slidable or rollable by means of wheels, in particular a cross-country ski, or a skate frame for an ice-skate or roller-skate,] which frame comprises[:] an upper sub-frame with means for coupling to a shoe to be worn by a user[;], a lower sub-frame which is coupled via a pivot mechanism to said upper sub-frame for pivoting in a main plane and which is provided with or adapted to be provided with a runner or wheels[;], and resetting spring sub-frames toward other; each urging both for means [characterized in that] wherein the sub-frames are mutually pivotable and translatable in the said main plane.
- 2. (Amended) [Frame] The frame as claimed in claim 1, wherein the sub-frames form part of a mechanism comprising at least four [mutually pivotable and/or translatable

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(optionally theoretical)] rods <u>interconnecting said upper sub-frame</u> and <u>said lower sub-frame</u> permitting pivotal and <u>translational motion between said sub-frames</u>.

- 3. (Amended) [Frame] The frame as claimed in claim 1, wherein the frame has only one degree of freedom.
- 4. (Amended) [Frame] <u>The frame</u> as claimed in claim 3, wherein the frame has a [(real or virtual)] pole path.
- 5. (Amended) [Frame] <u>The frame</u> as claimed in claim 3, wherein the pole path is substantially straight.
- 6. (Amended) [Frame] <u>The frame</u> as claimed in claim 3, wherein the pole path extends substantially horizontally.
- 7. (Amended) [Frame] The frame as claimed in claim 4, wherein the pole path extends between a starting position under the ball of the foot of a user in the rest position of the frame, and an end position under the big toe of the user in the extreme outward pivoted position of the frame.
- 8. (Amended) [Frame] The frame as claimed in claim 3, wherein at constant relative angular speed of the subframes the speed of the pole along the pole path increases from the starting position to the end position.
- 9. (Amended) [Frame] The frame as claimed in claim 4, wherein a frame is a member of the family in accordance

with the table below, in which the first number designates the number of (optionally theoretical) rods, p1 designates the number of connections with one degree of freedom, p2 designates the number of connections with two degrees of freedom and # designates the presence of well-defined pole path and therewith the suitability for a sporting device with foot bending:

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2 / 1 8 0 2 # 3 / 1 9 2 1 3 / 2 10 1 1 3 / 3 11 0 1 4 / 1 12 4 0 # 4 / 2 13 4 0 # 4 / 3 14 3 2 # 4 / 4 15 2 4 # 4 / 5 16 1 6 # 4 / 6 17 0 8 # 5 / 1 18 5 1 # 5 / 2 19 4 3 # 5 / 3 20 3 5 # 5 / 4 21 2 7 # 5 / 5 22 1 9 # 5 / 6 23 0 11 # 6 / 1 24 7 0 # 6 / 2 25 6 2 # 6 / 3 26 5 4 #	Family/member	Figure	pl	p2	suitable
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6 / 1	5 / 5	22	1	9	#
6 / 2	5 / 6	23	0	11	#
6 / 3	6 / 1	24	7	0	#
6 / 4 27 4 6 # 6 / 5 28 3 8 # 6 / 6 29 2 10 # 6 / 7 30 1 12 #	6 / 2	25	6	2	#
6 / 5 28 3 8 # 6 / 6 29 2 10 # 6 / 7 30 1 12 #	6 / 3	26	5	4	#
6 / 6 29 2 10 # 6 / 7 30 1 12 #	6 / 4	27	4	6	#
6 / 7 30 1 12 #	6 / 5	28	3	8	
,	6 / 6	29	2	10	#
6 / 8 31 0 14 #	6 / 7	30	1	12	#
	6 / 8	31	0	14	#

- 10. (Amended) [Frame] The frame as claimed in claim 9, wherein the frame comprises [seven, eight, nine or ten] between seven and ten pivot axes.
- 11. (Amended) [Frame] <u>The frame</u> as claimed in claim 10, wherein the frame comprises seven pivot axes.

Cancel claim 12.

13. (Amended) [Frame] <u>The frame</u> as claimed in claim 1, wherein the frame has torsional stiffness.

Add claims 14-18 as follows:

- --14. The frame as claimed in claim 1, wherein the upper sub-frame is attached to a ski, which is slidable or rollable by means of wheels.
- 15. The frame according to claim 14, wherein the ski is a cross-country ski.
- 16. The frame as claimed in claim 1, wherein the upper sub-frame is attached to a skate frame.
- 17. The frame according to claim 16, wherein the skate frame is for an ice-skate.
- 18. The frame according to claim 16, wherein the skate frame is for a roller-skate.--

IN THE ABSTRACT:

After the claims, please insert a page containing the Abstract Of The Disclosure, which is attached hereto as a separately typed page.

REMARKS

Minor amendments have been made to the specification to place the application in conformance with standard United States Patent practice.

Claims 1-11 and 13 have been amended in order to bring the claims into conformance with standard United States Patent practice. Claim 12 has been cancelled. Claims 14-18 have been added to further define the invention.

An Abstract Of The Disclosure has been added as a separately typed page to be inserted after the claims.

Examination and allowance of claims 1-11 and 13-18 are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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SPORT DEVICE

The invention relates to a frame for a sporting device for coupling to a shoe, such as a ski which is slidable or rollable by means of wheels, in particular a cross-country ski, or a skate frame for an ice-skate or roller-skate, which frame comprises:

an upper sub-frame with means for coupling to a shoe to be worn by a user;

a lower sub-frame which is coupled via a pivot mechanism to said upper sub-frame for pivoting in a main plane and which is provided with or adapted to be provided with a runner or wheels; and

resetting spring means for urging both subframes toward each other.

Such a frame is known for a skate and has been commercially available for many years under the name "tumble skate".

The object of such a variable construction is to make the force exerted by the skater on the ice or the ground as great as possible so as to thereby maximize the effectiveness of muscle power and the speed to be thus achieved.

It has been found that while the known skate has the advantage of a very simple construction it is not able to realize the stated objective.

An important cause of this technical deficiency of the known skate lies in the fact that both sub-frames are connected for mutual pivoting in a zone located in the region of the tip of the shoe. While a large pivot angle can thereby be realized, the force to be exerted has an effective point of engagement located so far from the front of the foot that an effective force transfer is illusory.

The invention has for its object to embody a skate frame such that the effectiveness of the force

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transfer is made as great as possible, on the one hand by choosing, optionally in variable manner, the effective point of engagement of the thrust forces during skating on the basis of physiological and ergonomic

considerations and on the other by allowing the user to use the calf-muscles during skating, which is not the case with known, non-variable skates and which is the case to only very small, almost negligible extent with the described known tumble skate.

What is of great importance is that the frame allows the possibility of bending the foot in a manner which is similar to that in a walking movement. This is important for a stable thrust and for the best possible effective use of the relevant muscles. The prior art skates are not capable of this.

In respect of the above the frame according to the invention has the special feature that the sub-frames are mutually pivotable and translatable in the said main plane.

A specific embodiment has the feature that the sub-frames form part of a mechanism comprising at least four mutually pivotable and/or translatable (optionally theoretical) rods. It must be appreciated that the term "rod mechanism" as used above must be interpreted in a broad sense. A translation in a particular direction can for instance be seen as a rotation of an infinitely long rod extending in transverse direction of the translation.

The upper sub-frame can be embodied such that the position of the shoe relative to this upper sub-frame is adjustable. Longitudinal adjusting means can be present for this purpose.

A frame is recommended which has only one degree of freedom.

A degree of freedom is defined as a movement possibility of a mechanism or a connection which can be designated with only one variable, for instance the pivot angle an element can make round a hinged connection. In this case the degrees of freedom are defined in relation

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to the relative movement possibilities of the upper subframe and the lower sub-frame.

The other aspect of the invention relates to the fact that the frame has a (real or virtual) pole path. A pole path is the set of instantaneous centres of rotation or poles of the upper sub-frame relative to the lower sub-frame. Attention is drawn to the fact that for a well-defined pole path the frame may only have one degree of freedom.

The embodiment is recommended in which the pole path is substantially straight.

This latter variant can advantageously have the special feature that the pole path extends substantially horizontally.

At least for sporting devices with foot bending, this latter variant is preferably embodied such that the pole path extends between a starting position under the ball of the foot of a user in the rest position of the frame, and an end position under the big toe of the user in the extreme outward pivoted position of the frame.

The best results are obtained with an embodiment in which at constant relative angular speed of the sub-frames the speed of the pole along the pole path increases from the starting position to the end position. In preference the speed is initially substantially constant while the speed increases toward the end of the path.

A specific variant has the special feature that

30 a frame is a member of the family in accordance with the
table below, in which the first number designates the
number of (optionally theoretical) rods, pl designates
the number of connections with one degree of freedom, p2
designates the number of connections with two degrees of

35 freedom and # designates the presence of a well-defined
pole path and therewith the suitability for a sporting
device with foot bending:

		Family/member	Figure	pl	p2	suitable
		2 / 1	8	0	2	#
		3 / 1	9	2	1	
	5	3 / 2	10	1	1	
		3 / 3	11	0	1	
		4 / 1	12	4	0	#
		4 / 2	13	4	0	#
		4 / 3	14	3	2	#
	10	4 / 4	15	2	4	#
		4 / 5	16	1	6	#
		4 / 6	17	0	8	#
		5 / 1	18	5	1	#
[2		5 / 2	19	4	3	#
The straightern and the straightern	15	5 / 3	20	3	5	#
		5 / 4	21	2	7	#
		5 / 5 .	22	1	9	#
Ar all		5 / 6	23	0	11	#
l.T		6 / 1	24	7	0	#
r Lj	20	6 / 2	25	6	2	#
		6 / 3	26	5	4	#
ALC: THE THE SECOND SECOND		6 / 4	27	4	6	#
¥.]		6 / 5	28	3	8	#
[j		6 / 6	29	2	10	#
	25	6 / 7	30	1	12	#
		6 / 8	31	0	14	#

A preferred choice of the available mechanisms provides a frame in which the frame comprises seven, eight, nine or ten pivot axes.

Probably the best compromise in respect of kinematic requirements, weight and simplicity is realized with a frame in which the frame comprises seven pivot axes.

All the stated criteria are satisfied with an embodiment in which the frame is constructed as according to figure 24 and (at least the relative) dimensioning according to figure 35.

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In order to be able to withstand the very great forces which occur the frame must be mechanically very strong. It is particularly important for the frame to have torsional stiffness.

The following requirements can further be made of the frame for use in a skate with foot bending:

- * the maximum height is about 30 mm. This maximum is determined by the space between the support tube for the runner and the shoe.
- * the maximum length is about 150 mm. The heel support forms the criterion in this respect.
- * the shafts forming the pivot axes may not be closer together than roughly 10 mm, since problems of strength might otherwise occur.

The invention will now be elucidated with reference to the annexed drawings. In the drawings:

figures 1A, B and C show schematically a known tumble skate in three respective pivoting positions;

figures 2A, B and C show a possible variant of the known tumble skate, wherein the hinge is displaced to the rear, or under the ball of the foot;

figures 3, 4 and 5 show in schematic side view three possible connections in the flat plane with one degree of freedom;

figure 6 shows a connection in the flat plane with two degrees of freedom;

figure 7a shows schematically the contact between two profiles;

figure 7b shows a further developed embodiment of the connection of figure 7a;

figures 8-31 are schematic views of the family members of the table of claim 9;

figures 32A, B show perspective views in pivoted situation of a preferred frame as according to figure 24 (family member 6/1);

figures 33A, B show the skate of figure 32, partly in side view, partly in lengthwise section,

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respectively in the rest position and the extreme pivot position of 48°;

figure 34 is a diagram elucidating the structure of the skate according to figures 32 and 33;

figure 35 is a graphic representation in cartesian coordinates of the locations of the pivot axes; and

figure 36 shows the change in position in X and Y direction of the pole as a function of the pivot angle of the skate according to figures 32-35.

Figures 1A, 1B and 1C show schematically a known tumble skate 1 in respectively a rest position, an intermediate pivot position and an extreme pivot position. The skate comprises a shoe 2, an upper subframe 3 connected to the sole thereof, a lower sub-frame 5 in tubular form connected to sub-frame 3 at the front via a hinge 4 and a runner 6 arranged on sub-frame 5.

This skate 9 is modified in the sense that the axis of the hinge 4' lies further to the rear than that of hinge 4 according to figure 1. This could result in an improvement in respect of force transfer. The hinge 4' effectively lies roughly under the ball of the foot of a user. While a small improvement in the effectiveness of the force transfer can hereby be realized in combination with a simple construction, this embodiment has the drawback that the pivot angle is necessarily limited. This becomes particularly clear with reference to figure 2C.

It is noted generally that, where possible and appropriate, the same components are designated with the same reference numerals. This applies not only to identical components but also, and particularly, for functionally corresponding components.

Figure 3 shows a connection between two elements 7, 8 (corresponding respectively with upper subframe 3 and lower sub-frame 5). This connection in the flat plane has only one degree of freedom.

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 Figure 4 likewise shows a connection between two elements 7, 8 with one degree of freedom. As the figure shows, these elements are mutually connected by a rectilinear guide so that they have only a degree of freedom of translation.

Figure 5 shows a connection between elements 7 and 8 comprising a curve guide which effectively implies a hybrid of the hinge connection of figure 3 and the rectilinear guide of figure 4. It will be apparent that, despite there being only one degree of freedom, there is both a translation and a rotation.

Figure 6 shows an embodiment of a coupling between elements 7 and 8 with two degrees of freedom. This is a hinge in a guide path.

Figure 7A shows the coupling between two profiles with both a translation and rotation degree of freedom.

The skate 10 according to figure 7B comprises two mutually co-acting gear racks 11, 12 which form part of the respective elements 7, 8. It will be apparent that due to a displacement from the rest position designated with 2, 3 of shoe and upper sub-frame to the pivot position designated with 2', 3' both a rotation and a translation occur, wherein the centre of rotation follows a path corresponding with the rack 12. This is therefore a real pole path.

For a well-defined pole path the frame may have only one degree of freedom. It is pointed out once again that the invention relates exclusively to the degrees of freedom of the above mentioned elements 7 and 8, corresponding respectively to an upper sub-frame, which is or can be coupled to a shoe, and a lower sub-frame to which a runner, wheels, a ski-beam or the like is/are or can be connected.

Figures 8-31 show the family members as stated in the table included above.

Attention is drawn to the fact that, as already stated, the presence of a pole path is required for the

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devices applicable within the scope of the invention for sporting devices with foot bending. The embodiments of figures 9, 10 and 11 therefore do not meet this requirement.

Of particular importance is the embodiment according to figure 24, family member 6/1. This embodiment comprises six rods and seven pivot axes. The principle sketched in figure 24 will be discussed below as a concrete example with reference to the preferred embodiment of the invention, i.e. with reference to figures 32A, B, 33A, B, 34, 35 and 36.

In respect of the table shown and the associated figures 8-31 it is noted that, in addition to the above mentioned families of rod mechanisms, families can also be formulated with more than six rods/elements per mechanism.

For each hinge connection in the above mentioned families a rectilinear guide can also be chosen.

For each hinge in a guide path a contact can also be chosen between two profiles, wherein it is noted with reference to figure 7A that load is not possible in all directions.

For each hinge in a guide path a curved guide path can also be chosen, which results in the pole path of an element being influenced.

The twenty-four mechanisms according to the figures 8-31 and their variants as according to the comments above are not all equally suitable to satisfy the stringent requirements which can be made of the pole path of an element. The elements which are in principle suitable are designated with # in the table.

Rectilinear guides, curve guides and pivot guides are less capable in practice of holding the mechanism in the defined plane than simple hinges.

Experience with families of systems as specified above has demonstrated that with four hinges the stringent requirements for kinematics, weight,

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simplicity and well-defined pole path cannot be met. The requirements can be met in very close approximation with seven hinges, while with ten hinges the requirements can be satisfied virtually perfectly.

partly with a view to a low weight, simplicity of construction and price, the mechanism according to figure 24, family member 6/1, is currently considered the most suitable. The following figures all relate thereto.

Figures 32A and B show a skate 13 based on the principle outlined in figure 24. Corresponding with figure 24, the upper sub-frame is designated with a double reference 3, 7 in order to make clear the functional relation between the upper sub-frame according to figures 1 and 2 and the element 7 of figure 24. Similarly, the lower sub-frame is designated with 5, 8. It should be appreciated in this respect that the lower sub-frame 5, 8 is connected by screws to a tubular frame part 14 which bears the runner 6.

In figures 32A and B, 33A, B and 34 are shown only the seven hinges A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The six rods are designated, insofar as necessary, with the relevant indications of these hinges. It will be apparent that the rod A B C is formed by the lower sub-frame 5, 8, 14, including the tubular frame part 14. The upper sub-frame G F is coupled to the sole of the shoe 2.

Figures 33A and B in particular show clearly the diverse positional changes during pivoting of the diverse rods and their hinges. Figure 34 shows the position of figure 33A on large scale. Also drawn herein are the displacements of the hinges D, C, G and F during pivoting of the sub-frame 3, 7.

The above discussed pole path of sub-frame 3, 7, or the rod G F, runs, in accordance with the requirements to be made, practically entirely horizontally from below the ball of the foot to below the big toe of a user, provided the dimensioning specifications are complied with as shown in figure 35 and the table included therein.

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In figure 35 the position of each hinge A, B, C, D, E, F, G is indicated in a cartesian coordinate system. Attention is drawn to the fact that the X coordinate of the hinge B can have the indicated value or can display a certain positive deviation, depending on the shoe size of the user. Three shoe sizes can for instance be chosen, wherein the positive deviation relative to the given basic value amounts respectively to about 1.3 and 2.6 mm.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the origin of the coordinate system according to figure 35 is chosen randomly on the rear of the lower sub-frame 5, 8. Any other point of this sub-frame 5, 8 could have served as reference, for instance the hinge A. The dimensioning of the whole system A-G can be modified relative to for instance this hinge A, provided the ratios are preserved.

Figure 36 shows in parameter presentation the pole path of the upper sub-frame 3, 7 relative to the lower sub-frame 5, 8. Shown horizontally is the pivot angle in degrees while in vertical direction is shown the positional change of the pivot centre in respectively X direction (Δx) and Y direction (Δy). The graph of figure 36 shows that the change Δy in vertical direction amounts to a few millimetres and reaches roughly zero at the end of the pivot path corresponding with a pivot angle of about 48°.

The positional change of the pole in horizontal direction is designated with Δx . The speed is practically constant up to a of pivot angle of about 35°. After this distance the pole accelerates up to the end position.

Attention is once again drawn to the fact that at a pivot angle of zero the pole is situated roughly under the ball of the foot and at the end is situated under the big toe.

Attention is drawn to a resetting spring 115 embodied as helical torsion spring (see figure 33A, B) which is arranged round the shaft of hinge A and exerts a resetting force between the rods ABE (see figure 24) and

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AD such that sub-frame 3, 7 is thereby urged to its rest position as shown in figure 33A where a heel element 15 can rest in a tapering stopper surface 16 which forms part of the lower sub-frame 5, 8 and which is covered with an elastic material to thus form a soft stop.

The lower sub-frame 5, 8 can be manufactured by starting from an extruded profile from which parts are removed selectively. All rods of the frame can very suitably be manufactured from aluminium. This material combines a low weight with sufficient strength. The hinges can be manufactured in per se known manner from very wear-resistant materials and combinations thereof.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the resetting spring means are not shown in all the figures. These can be very suitably embodied as a helical draw spring, a torsion spring or a spiral spring. A plurality of springs may also be active in the rod mechanism. The bias and stiffness of the spring means are determined by two considerations. On the one hand, during the inactive phase of a skating stroke, the lower sub-frame must be carried as quickly as possible to the upper sub-frame. On the other hand, the resetting force must not be so great that too considerable a part of the available force is absorbed by the spring means.

It is noted that the comparatively large pivot angle to be realized according to the invention of more than, optionally considerably more than, 20° corresponds with a natural unrolling of the movement of a foot.

The skate according to the invention makes optimal use of the possible rotation of the foot round the ankle. This mobility is designated "plantar flexion" and is essential for a good force transfer.

On the basis of the above very briefly stated considerations it can be anticipated that the skate frame according to the invention can result in essential speed increases.

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CLAIMS

1. Frame for a sporting device for coupling to a shoe, such as a ski which is slidable or rollable by means of wheels, in particular a cross-country ski, or a skate frame for an ice-skate or roller-skate, which frame comprises:

an upper sub-frame with means for coupling to a shoe to be worn by a user;

a lower sub-frame which is coupled via a pivot mechanism to said upper sub-frame for pivoting in a main plane and which is provided with or adapted to be provided with a runner or wheels; and

resetting spring means for urging both subframes toward each other;

characterized in that

the sub-frames are mutually pivotable and translatable in the said main plane.

- 2. Frame as claimed in claim 1, wherein the sub-frames form part of a mechanism comprising at least four mutually pivotable and/or translatable (optionally theoretical) rods.
- 3. Frame as claimed in claim 1, wherein the frame has only one degree of freedom.
- 4. Frame as claimed in claim 3, wherein the frame has a (real or virtual) pole path.
- 5. Frame as claimed in claim 3, wherein the pole path is substantially straight.
 - 6. Frame as claimed in claim 3, wherein the pole path extends substantially horizontally.
- 7. Frame as claimed in claim 4, wherein the
 pole path extends between a starting position under the
 ball of the foot of a user in the rest position of the
 frame, and an end position under the big toe of the user
 in the extreme outward pivoted position of the frame.
- 8. Frame as claimed in claim 3, wherein at constant relative angular speed of the sub-frames the

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speed of the pole along the pole path increases from the starting position to the end position.

9. Frame as claimed in claim 4, wherein a frame is a member of the family in accordance with the table below, in which the first number designates the number of (optionally theoretical) rods, pl designates the number of connections with one degree of freedom, p2 designates the number of connections with two degrees of freedom and # designates the presence of a well-defined pole path and therewith the suitability for a sporting device with foot bending:

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		Family/member	Figure	pl	p2	suitable
	15	2 / 1	8	0	2	#
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Control of the first spin that the following spin that the first s		3 / 2 .	10	1	1	
\.\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		3 / 3	11	0	1	
<u>.</u>		4 / 1	12	4	0	#
3	20	4 / 2	13	4	0	#
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		4 / 4	15	2	4	#
		4 / 5	16	1	6	#
Į)		4 / 6	17	0	8	#
	25	5 / 1	18	5	1	#
		5 / 2	19	4	3	#
		5 / 3	20	3	5	#
		5 / 4	21	2	7	#
		5 / 5	22	1	9	#
	30	5 / 6	23	0	11	#
		6 / 1	24	7	0	#
		6 / 2	25	6	2	#
		6 / 3	26	5	4	#
		6 / 4	27	4	6	#
	35	6 / 5	28	3	8	#
		6 / 6	29	2	10	#
		6 / 7	30	1	12	#
		6 / 8	31	0	14	11 17

- 10. Frame as claimed in claim 9, wherein the frame comprises seven, eight, nine or ten pivot axes.
- 11. Frame as claimed in claim 10, wherein the frame comprises seven pivot axes.
- 12. Frame as claimed in claim 11, wherein the frame is constructed as according to figure 24 and (at least the relative) dimensioning according to figure 35.
- 13. Frame as claimed in claim 1, wherein the frame has torsional stiffness.

SPORT DEVICE

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention relates to a frame for a sporting device for coupling to a shoe, such as a ski which is slidable or rollable by means of wheels, in particular a cross-country ski, or a skate frame for an ice-skate or roller-skate, which frame comprises: an upper subframe with means for coupling to a shoe to be worn by a user, a lower sub-frame which is coupled via a pivot mechanism to said upper sub-frame for pivoting in a main plane and which is provided with or adapted to be provided with a runner or wheels; and a resetting spring for urging both sub-frames toward each other. The frame according to the invention has the special feature that the sub-frames are mutually pivotable and translatable in the said main plane. A specific embodiment has the feature that the sub-frames form part of a mechanism comprising at least four mutually pivotable and/or translatable rods.

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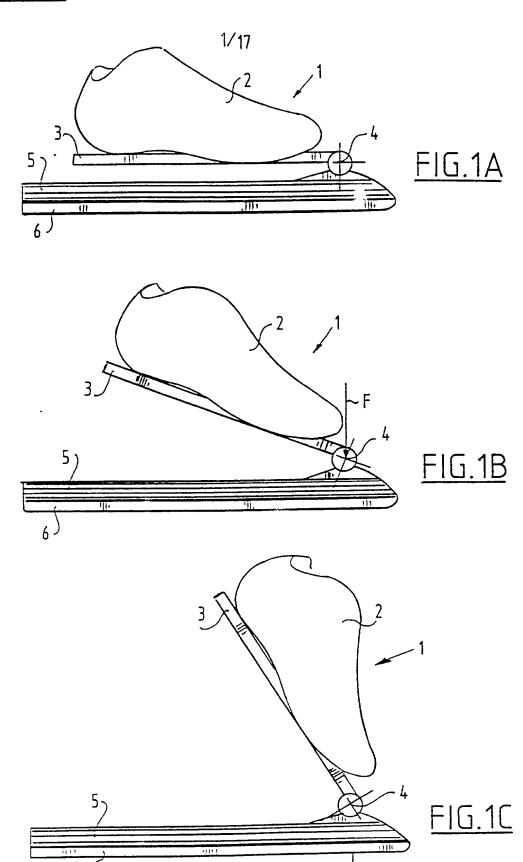
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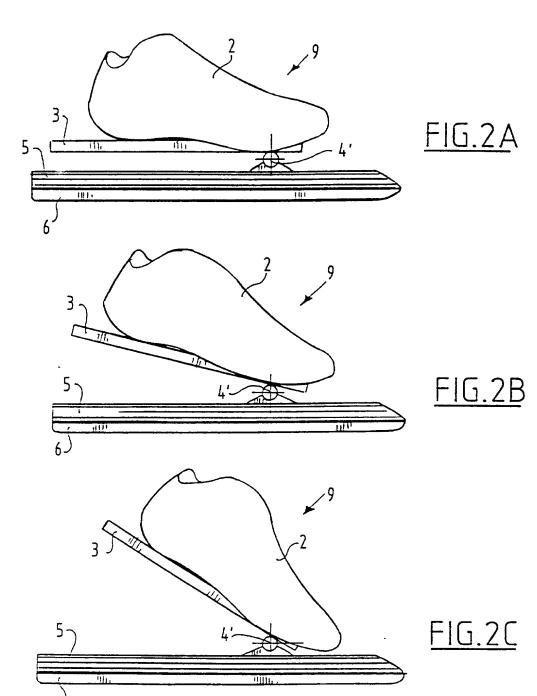


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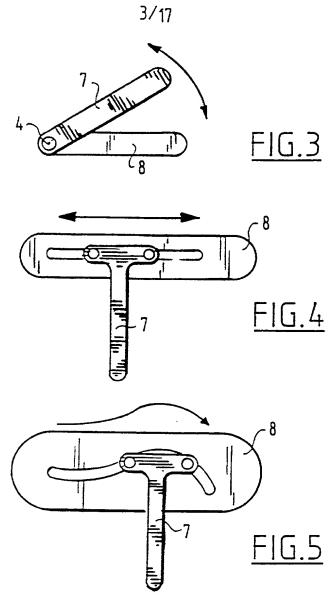
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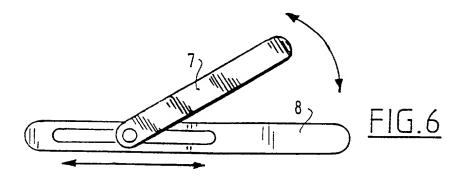
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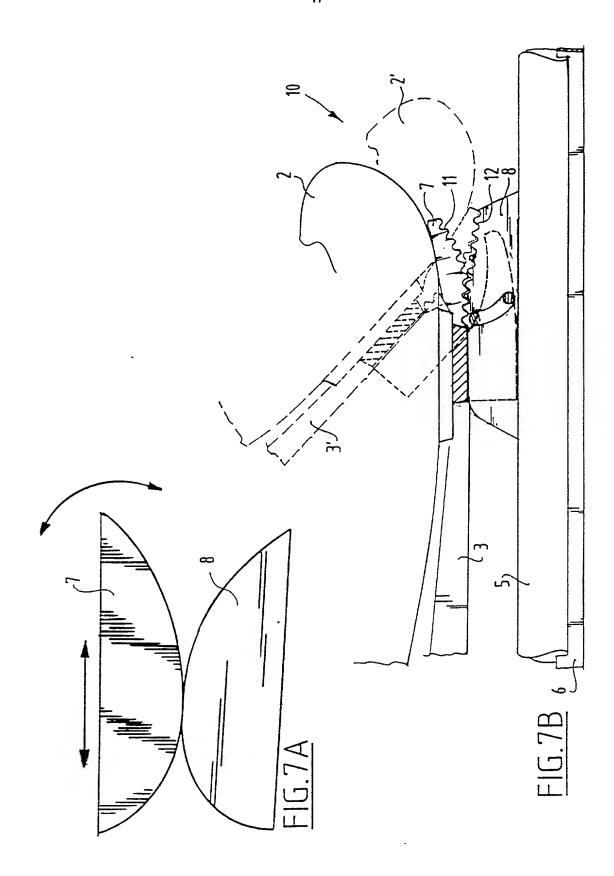
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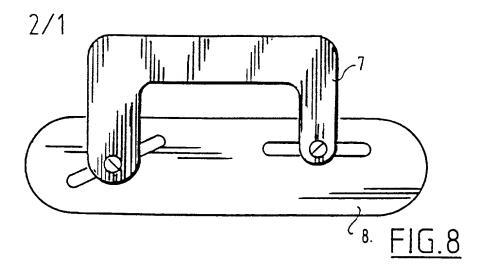
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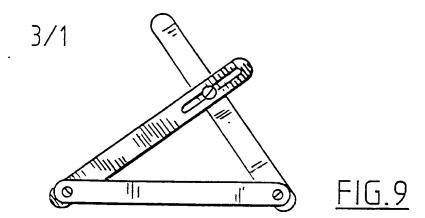


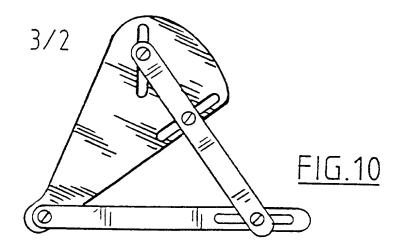
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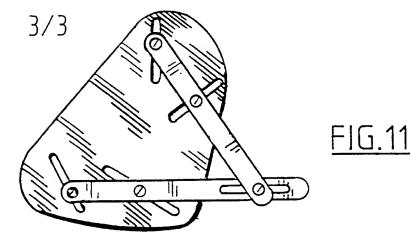
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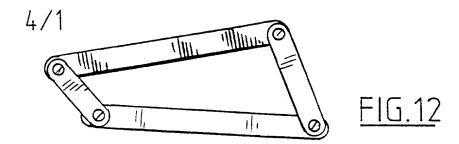
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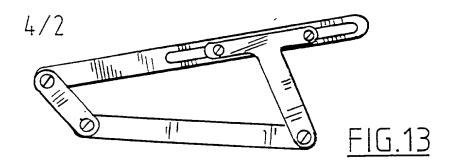












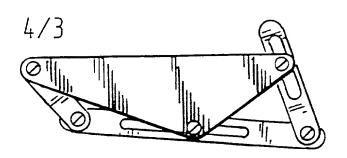


FIG.14

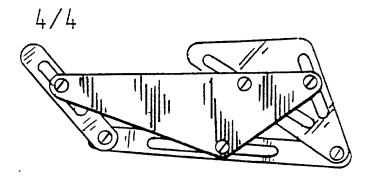


FIG.15

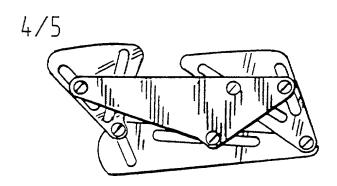


FIG.16

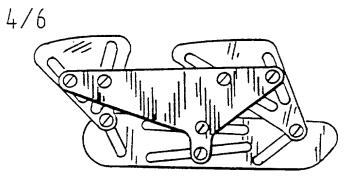
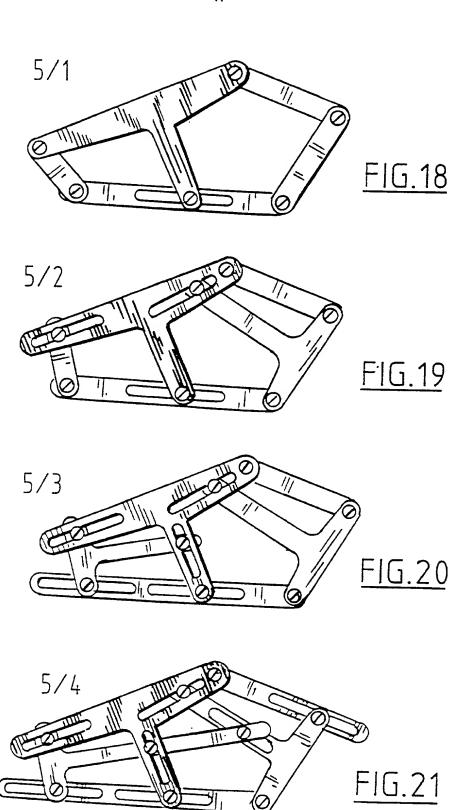
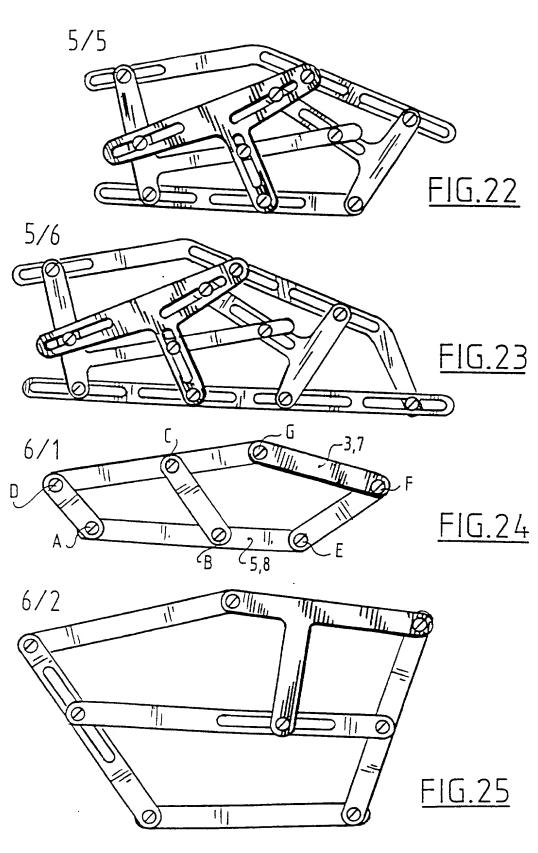
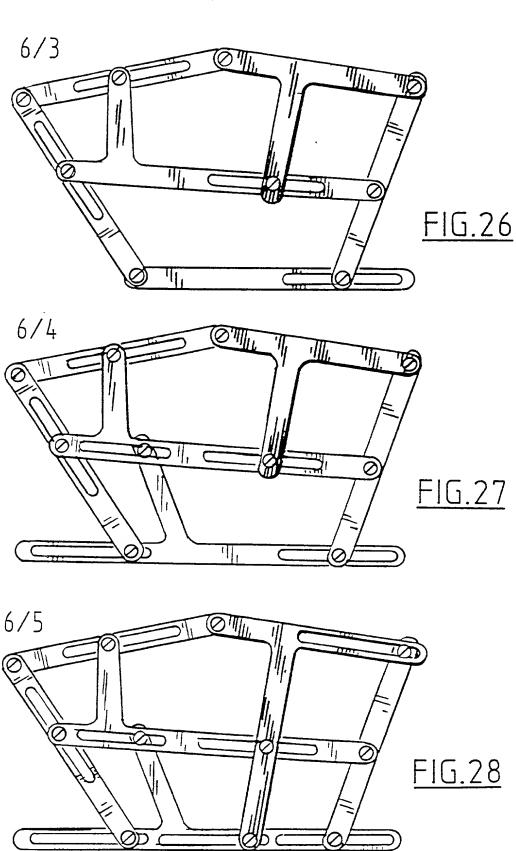


FIG.17

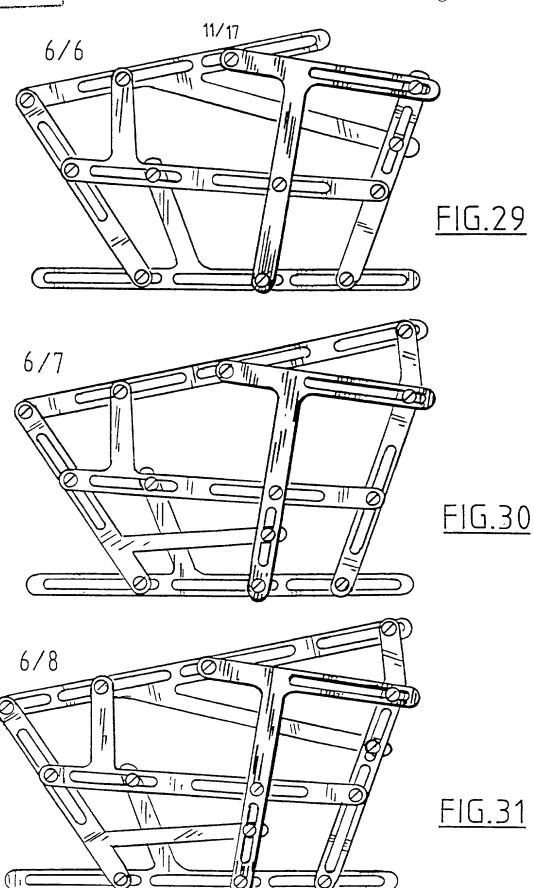


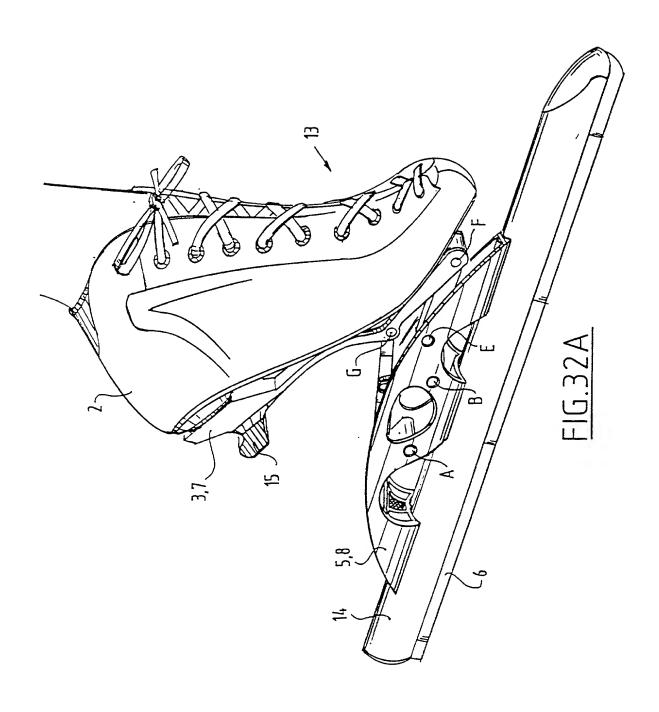


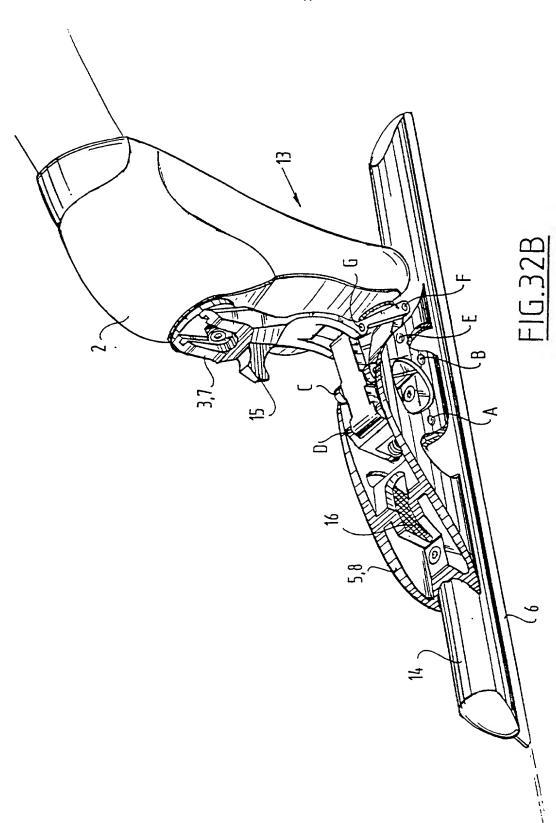
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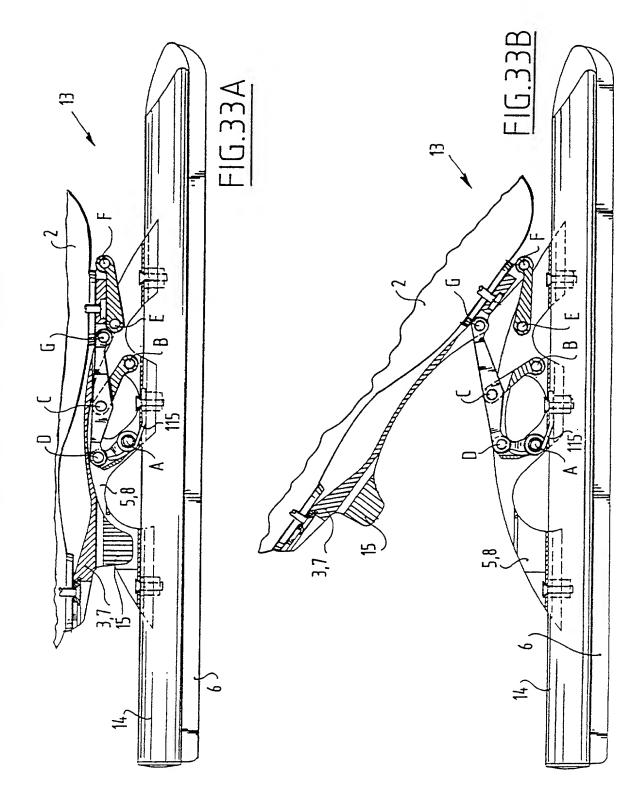
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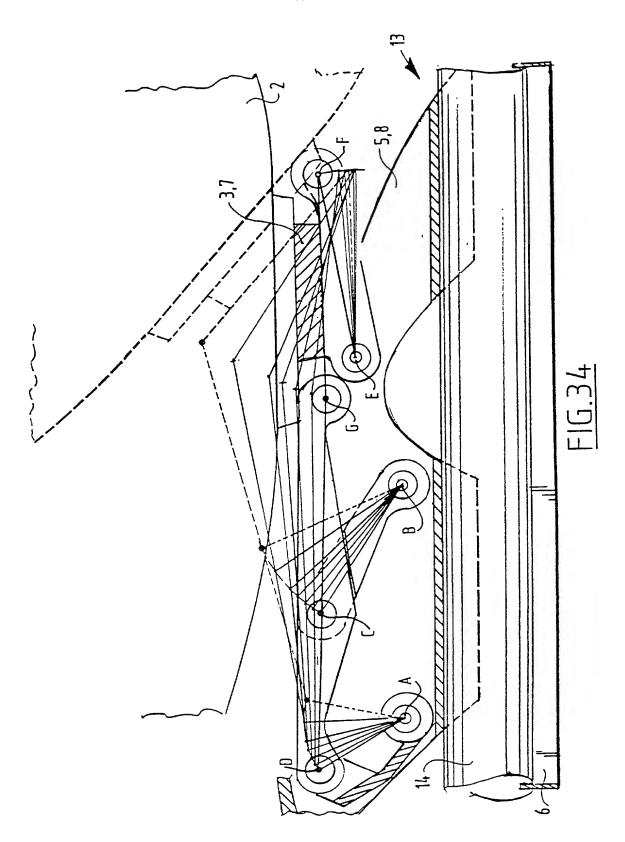


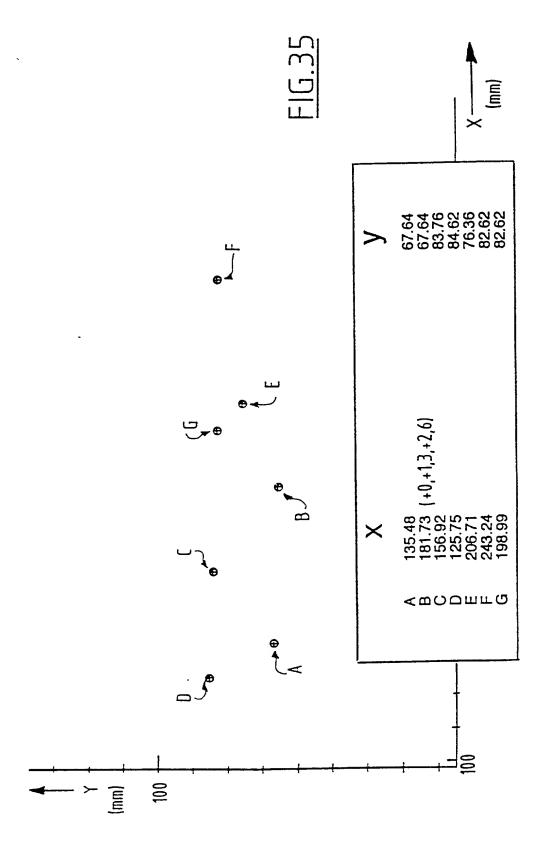


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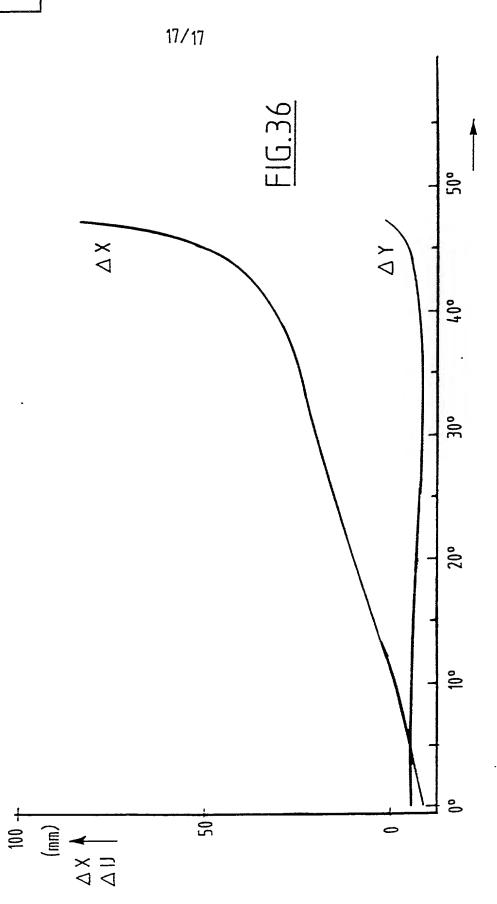


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COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 971578

(Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

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(check one)	is attached hereto.			
	✓ was filed on No. Application Serial No.	08/952 775		_ as
	and was amended on	November 21, 1997		
		(if applicable)		 ·
merading the claims,	as amended by any amend	stand the contents of the above ment referred to above.		
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1001284	the Netherlands	26 September 1995	xx	<u></u>
(Number) 1002060	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	∏ No
(Number)	the Netherlands (Country)	11 January 1996 (Day/Month/Year Filed)	x <u>i</u> X	□ No
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app	lication and to transact all	business	in the Patent	and Trademark Offic	e conn	nected therewith:
1. 1	Russell D. Orkin	Rea. No	o. 25 <u>.363</u>	John W. McIlvaine	Reg.	34,219_
,	Richard L. Byrne	Reg. No	28,498	Julie W. Meder	Reg.	36,216
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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